Wages.

Lower wages means it is easier to hire people, but hard still to get the buildings and stuff to support the business. i propose doubling the minimum wage, but, how do we keep this from inflation? inflation is a real monster then!

I propose the state is to bring back gst. this helps the poor, by taxing the luxuries more than the basics. that is the best thing the state can do for the poor in the simplest forms. it does mean a hell of a problem for accountants, but a quick reference or phone call can sort that out.

How about instead of doubling the minimum wage, they double the money they pay the employees, in food stamps or vouchers? this means that they will be able to have the food they need instead of paying more for the food they need?

... another way to battle inflation would be to, in a free market with regulations, make foods cost as much as affordable by the working people - the minimum wage earners. this regulation will make it easy for the poor to eat, and, easy for the middle class to eat. i hear people complaining about spending half their wages for transport, so maybe limiting the cost of fuel for the oil giants would be a good idea? looks like this fight against inflation is going to the near east!

So, the problem with inflation is usually that the price of fuel goes up. i know we have trains going everywhere, and they use coal, so i don't see why this is. i mean, a few middle men going from place to place to peddle their goods will cost a little more, but i mean, there is something funny going on with the oil price. if the oil is going up, that is because the sheiks will be wanting more money. the solution? penalties on them for using western banks or something similar - super tax! i mean like super super tax! if they were to collect too much money, or bring over a certain amount home each month or year, then they should be penalized. if that does not deter them, i don't know what will.

Other than oil, there are other ways to fight inflation. if the state was to order reverse inflation, where they cut the zeros off the price of goods, to make the currency neat again, well, people will still earn the same, but everything bought will be the same price or less. this means, of course, that the oil will have to go down too, so, the sheiks will be losing money. this means, they will sell off these 'toxic assets,' and then it will be like hot potatoes getting thrown from one corner tot he other. eventually, the banks will end up with oil, and they will profit from it, as if the price for oil is going down, then the price for transporting oil is going down.

Then, if the state was to try to reverse inflation somewhat, i remember writing down a way to reverse inflation a while ago, but it escapes me now, so, i will try to come up with a new way!

To reverse inflation for a 'hiccup' of time, where you can reverse inflation again to prolong the 'hiccup,' or even make it a 'belch' or 'spasm,' you only need to have the state pay for part of it. if the state can make imaginary money on credit from the bank, they can pay for half of everything before it is sold, but put the price up. this would mean they collect the exaggerated taxes for it, but collect it from themselves, while the supplier is left as is, and the people are happy new food stuffs owners. but that is just a idea at the moment...

## Musical notes with pythagoras.

*In the 6th century BC, the ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras wanted to know why some musical intervals seemed more beautiful than others, and he found answers in terms of numerical ratios representing the harmonic overtone series on a string. He is reputed to have observed that when the lengths of vibrating strings are expressible as ratios of integers (e.g. 2 to 3, 3 to 4), the tones produced will be harmonious. If, for example, a string sounds the note C when plucked, a string twice as long will sound the same note an octave lower. The tones in between are then given by 16:9 for D, 8:5 for E, 3:2 for F, 4:3 for G, 6:5 for A, and 16:15 for B, in ascending order.[7]*

If you were to observe that pythagoras defined music in his time, then that was the beginning. if he was to observe that a harp would have the longest strings possible without having to make a really long instrument, we would see that it would have the greatest range. of course, placing a divider in between the strings - making them shorter, would leave us with a really widely ranging instrument. that is to say, a guitar would have the normal strings, plus the shorter ones, leaving a greater range to be played.

Now, if the best notes are found to be based on differences of four, five and ten, then there must be a way to make a perfect song? if it is played perfectly of course. if the song is to be played on loose strings or tight strings of course, there will be a heck of a difference. if it is too tight, the song will be too high, too low, the sound will be too low.

This leads me to believe in having about three guitars present. if the three guitars were strung out as being 'normal,' 'tight' and 'loose,' we would find a great ability to make fantastic music. this means though, that players will have to use a pick to stop the vibrations from the strings as they are played to the end of their contribution, and, the range will be quite intense.

## Optics.

This is the study of how things are seen. have you ever wondered why oil makes colorful patterns in water and sunlight? well, this is the thing to study to find out why.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optics**

*Refractive processes take place in the physical optics limit, where the wavelength of light is similar to other distances, as a kind of scattering. The simplest type of scattering is Thomson scattering which occurs when electromagnetic waves are deflected by single particles. In the limit of Thompson scattering, in which the wavelike nature of light is evident, light is dispersed independent of the frequency, in contrast to Compton scattering which is frequency-dependent and strictly a quantum mechanical process, involving the nature of light as particles. In a statistical sense, elastic scattering of light by numerous particles much smaller than the wavelength of the light is a process known as Rayleigh scattering while the similar process for scattering by particles that are similar or larger in wavelength is known as Mie scattering with the Tyndall effect being a commonly observed result. A small proportion of light scattering from atoms or molecules may undergo Raman scattering, wherein the frequency changes due to excitation of the atoms and molecules. Brillouin scattering occurs when the frequency of light changes due to local changes with time and movements of a dense material.[59]*

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optics**

*D = \frac{1}{v_g^2} \frac{dv_g}{d\lambda}*

*where v_g is the group velocity.[61] For a uniform medium, the group velocity is*

$$D = \frac{1}{v_g^2}\frac{dv_g}{d\lambda}$$

*v_g = c \left( n - \lambda \frac{dn}{d\lambda} \right)^{-1}* *where n is the index of refraction and c is the speed of light in a vacuum.[62] This gives a simpler form for the dispersion delay parameter:*

$$v_g = c\left(n - \lambda\frac{dn}{d\lambda}\right)^{-1}$$

*D = - \frac{\lambda}{c} \, \frac{d^2 n}{d \lambda^2}.*

$$D = -\frac{\lambda}{c}\,\frac{d^2 n}{d\lambda^2}.$$

So, this is pretty easy. optics is a piece of cake, as, if you observe the calculations of this, the hardest part of optics i could find, you will find that it is easy to cancel like terms on each side of the equation. but, i think this is a load, and want to make it better, if i may try to do so?

You see through your eyes. what you see is what we are 'studying' as if it were not what we see, it wouldn't be possible to observe it.

If you see something, it is because of light reflecting off of it. of course, this doesn't hold all the information that the object has, as, it is only reflecting off the object. this means, to see something totally, we should make the light shine inside it towards our eyes. problem is most things are not see through, so, it will be hard.

Now, if you shine a torch on the other side of a stick, you will see the light and the 'black' image of the stick. if you were to observe the sunlight around us through, it will shine on the stick, and make it look brown or green or something. if you were to actually see the stick, you need to set it on fire, as then the images of it are sent out.

Come to think of it, every fire looks yellow, red and blue. these must mean that everything we see is based on these colors, as these are the colors of light, yes? if you were to look at the fire, the yellow goes on top - the lightest color makes the 'gas' and the darkest color, blue, makes the plasma liquid. then the red makes the coals burn - the real fire. so, you could say that red is a solid color, blue is a liquid color and yellow is a gas color? i hope so...

Anyways, if you see a object, you see the light reflecting off of it. this means that you will see it as it was a split second before, meaning that it is an old image. this is why we see starts long after they have become black holes, they are feeding us out dated information, of course.

The world is full of colors, and, if you see things as they were, in photographs and stuff, then our eyes are letting in radiation. that is all. this radiation combines with our pineal gland and then we get a picture. all senses are linked to the pineal gland.

Now, you get different angles to what you see, and this is rooted in our sense of balance - what is up and what is down. this means, of course, that hearing is linked to the seeing we see. if this is true, then what about the other senses? are they all linked?

So, what we see is dependent on what was, and our sense of gravity. then there are angles to see at, but, these do not matter, as, the radiation is coming from the same objects. so, studying different angles for seeing things is frivolous, as we can change our angles. anything that can be changed so simply does not warrant study.

**Electromagnetism.**

*[quote=Wikipedia.] Electromagnetism, or the electromagnetic force is one of the four fundamental interactions in nature, the other three being the strong interaction, the weak interaction, and gravitation. This force is described by electromagnetic fields, and has innumerable physical instances including the interaction of electrically charged particles and the interaction of uncharged magnetic force fields with electrical conductors.*

*The word electromagnetism is a compound form of two Greek terms, ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, "amber", and μαγνήτης, magnetic, from "magnítis líthos" (μαγνήτης λίθος), which means "magnesian stone", a type of iron ore. The science of electromagnetic phenomena is defined in terms of the electromagnetic force, sometimes called the Lorentz force, which includes both electricity and magnetism as elements of one phenomenon.*

*During the quark epoch, the electroweak force split into the electromagnetic and weak force. The electromagnetic force plays a major role in determining the internal properties of most objects encountered in daily life. Ordinary matter takes its form as a result of intermolecular forces between individual molecules in matter. Electrons are bound by electromagnetic wave mechanics into orbitals around atomic nuclei to form atoms, which are the building blocks of molecules. This governs the processes involved in chemistry, which arise from interactions between the electrons of neighboring atoms, which are in turn determined by the interaction between electromagnetic force and the momentum of the electrons.*

*There are numerous mathematical descriptions of the electromagnetic field. In classical electrodynamics, electric fields are described as electric potential and electric current in Ohm's law, magnetic fields are associated with electromagnetic induction and magnetism, and Maxwell's equations describe how electric and magnetic fields are generated and altered by each other and by charges and currents.*

*The theoretical implications of electromagnetism, in particular the establishment of the speed of light based on properties of the "medium" of propagation (permeability and permittivity), led to the development of special relativity by Albert Einstein in 1905.*
*The electromagnetic force is one of the four known fundamental forces. The other fundamental forces are:*

*the weak nuclear force, which binds to all known particles in the Standard Model, and causes certain forms of radioactive decay. (In particle physics though, the electroweak interaction is the unified description of two of the four known fundamental interactions of nature: electromagnetism and the weak interaction);*
*the strong nuclear force, which binds quarks to form nucleons, and binds nucleons to form nuclei*
*the gravitational force.*
*The electromagnetic force is the one responsible for practically all the phenomena one encounters in daily life above the nuclear scale, with the exception of gravity. Roughly speaking, all the forces involved in interactions between atoms can be explained by the electromagnetic force acting on the electrically charged atomic nuclei and electrons inside and around the atoms, together with how these particles carry momentum by their movement. This includes the forces we experience in "pushing" or "pulling" ordinary material objects, which come from the intermolecular forces between the individual molecules in our bodies and those in the objects. It also includes all forms of chemical phenomena.*

*A necessary part of understanding the intra-atomic to intermolecular forces is the effective force generated by the momentum of the electrons' movement, and that electrons move between interacting atoms, carrying momentum with them. As a collection of electrons becomes more confined, their minimum momentum necessarily increases due to the Pauli* *exclusion principle. The behaviour of matter at the molecular scale including its density is determined by the balance between the electromagnetic force and the force generated by the exchange of momentum carried by the electrons themselves.*

So, if you observe kinetic or potential energy, that is electromagnetism. momentum and acceleration is also electromagnetism. just study those things.